My NASA Data: *6-8: Seasonal Science: Building Claims from Evidence*

Student Name: Date: Period:

C-E-R Rubric

Description	3 Points	2 Points	1 Point	0 Points
Claim	Makes an accurate and complete statement linking independent and dependent variables	Makes an accurate but incomplete claim addressing only one variable	Makes an inaccurate claim	Does not make a claim
Evidence	Provided appropriate and sufficient evidence to support claim using qualitative and quantitative observations of both the independent and dependent variables	Provide appropriate but insufficient evidence to support claim	Provides inappropriate evidence. The evidence does not support the claim	Does not provide evidence
Reasoning	Provides reasoning that connects each piece of evidence to the claim. Uses scientific principles to explain why the evidence supports the claim.	Provides appropriate but incomplete reasoning. Each piece of evidence is not supported by a line of reasoning.	Provides inappropriate reasoning.	Does not provide reasoning.
Total				

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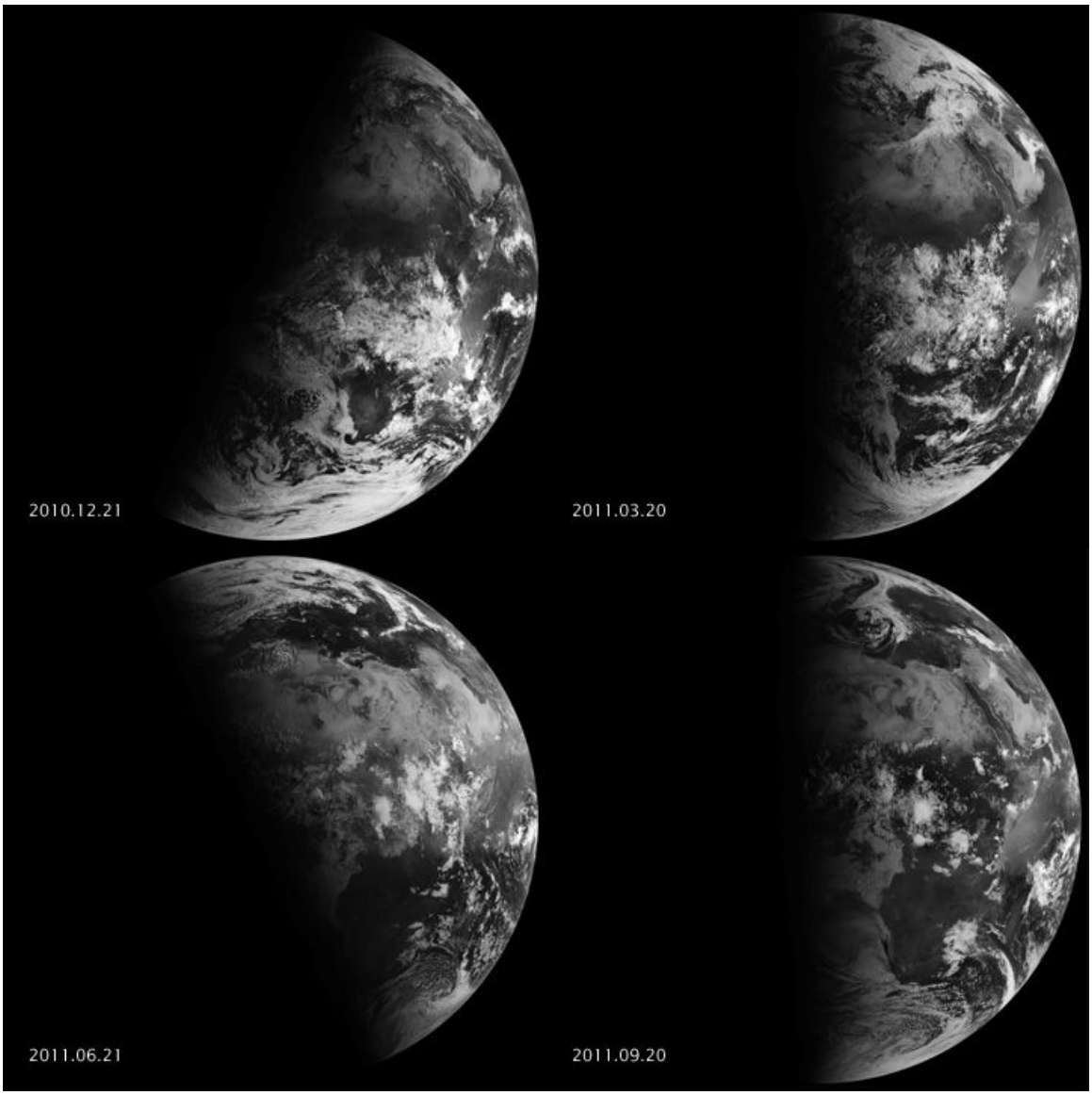
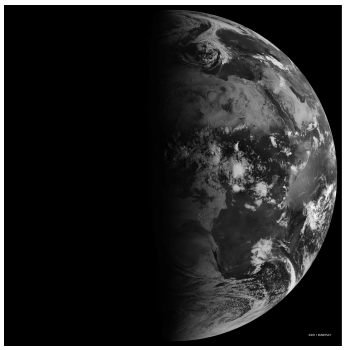
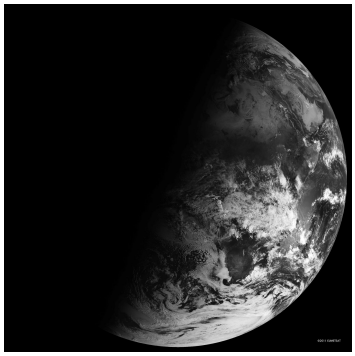
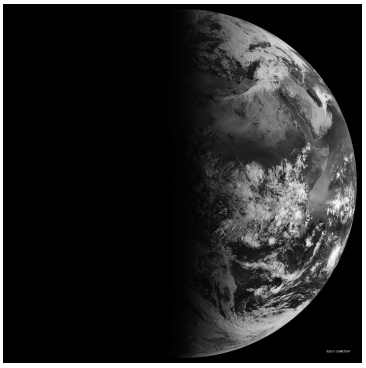
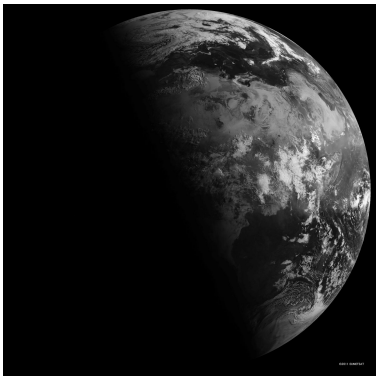
TEACHER RESOURCE
Seeing Equinoxes and Solstices from Space



Satellite Views of Earth
Teacher Sheet

	On the September equinox (9/22), the terminator is a north-south line, and the sun is said to sit directly above the equator. Day and night are each approximately 12 hours long in both hemispheres.
	On the December solstice (12/21), the sun sits above the Tropic of Capricorn, shining more light on the Southern Hemisphere and giving this hemisphere longest “day” of the calendar year. The Northern Hemisphere has the shortest “day” of the year.
	On the March equinox (3/20), the terminator is a north-south line once again. Day and night are each approximately 12 hours long in both hemispheres.
	On the June solstice (6/21), the sun sits above the Tropic of Cancer, casting more light on the Northern Hemisphere and giving this hemisphere longest “day” of the calendar year, and the shortest “day” in the Southern Hemisphere.